

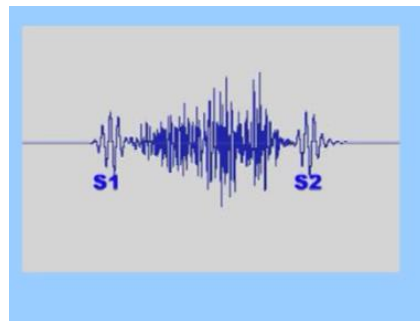
## Cardiology Evaluation questions

1.Regarding innocent murmurs :

- A. It can be systolic or diastolic
- B. can be accompanied with thrill
- C. needs urgent treatment
- D. disappears on standing up

2. this is recorded from phonogram on right parasternal area , it is consistent with ?

- A. AS
- B. MR
- C. MS
- D. AR

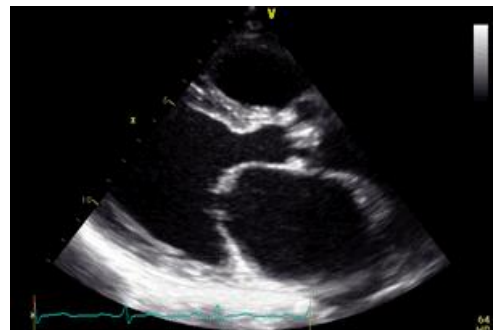


3. On Auscultation , systolic murmurs can be caused by the following except :

- A. MR
- B. AS
- C. AR
- D. VSD

4. 45 y.o female , presenting with dyspnea , a diastolic murmur on apex and the following echocardiography . so ,your diagnosis :

- A. Mitral regurge
- B. Mitral stenosis
- C. Aortic stenosis
- D. Aortic regurge



Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
D	A	C	B

1- The murmur of Aortic stenosis is characterised by all the following except :

- A. Pansystolic rumbling murmur
- B. Ejection systolic murmur
- C. related to carotid artery
- D. late peaking related to severity

2-The commonest cause of congenital Aortic stenosis is:

- A. Marfan syndrome
- B. Bicuspid Aortic Valve
- C. Rheumatic heart disease

3-Aortic stenosis can manifest by :

- A. Chest pain
- B. Heart failure
- C. Syncope
- D. All of the above

4- The main line of treatment of symptomatic severe Ao. Stenosis is :

- A. Medical treatment
- B. Surgical replacement
- C. Balloon dilatation

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
A	B	D	B

1- All of the following is considered modifiable risk factors for coronary Artery disease except :

- A. Smoking
- B. Obesity
- C. Age
- D. Hyperlipidemia

2- Anti ischemic measures for patients with stable chronic angina may include the following except :

- A. Aspirin
- B. Atorvastatin
- C. Bisoprolol
- D. Tirofiban

3-All of the following lines can be used in evaluation of patients with chest pain :

- A. Exercise ECG
- B. Coronary Angiography
- C. Thallium scan
- D. All of the Above

Q1	Q2	Q3
C	D	D

1- Acute coronary syndromes include the following except :

- A. STEMI
- B. NSTEMI
- C. Unstable Angina
- D. Variant Angina

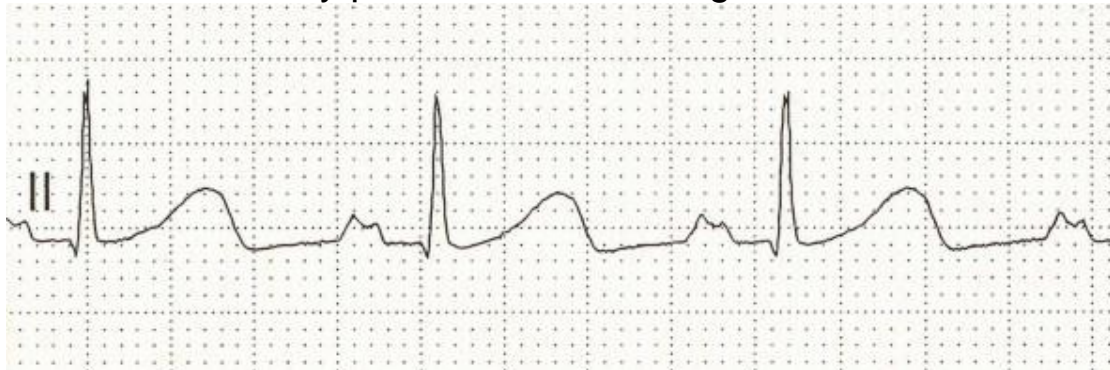
2-The key of differentiating NSTEMI from Unstable Angina is :

- A. ECG changes
- B. Elevation of cardiac enzymes
- C. Duration of chest pain
- D. Echocardiography

3- A male patient presenting to the ER with severe Chest Pain which is retrosternal , who is vitally stable , the most important next step is :

- A. Send him to cath Lab
- B. Take Blood samples for cardiac enzymes
- C. Do 12 leads ECG
- D. Analyse Blood gases

4- The abnormality present in this tracing is can be a clue to:



- A. Mitral stenosis
- B. Pulmonary hypertension
- C. Myocardial Infarction
- D. None of the above

5- The Heart rate in this ECG is

- A. 70
- B. 60
- C. 50
- D. 40

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
D	B	C	A	A

1- 36 y.o female patient presenting to the ER distressed , orthopneic , feverish and vitally stable with quite heart sounds and congested neck veins , the resident in charge requested a chest X ray , your highest probability is :

- A. pneumonia
- B. heart failure
- C. pericardial effusion
- D. pyothorax



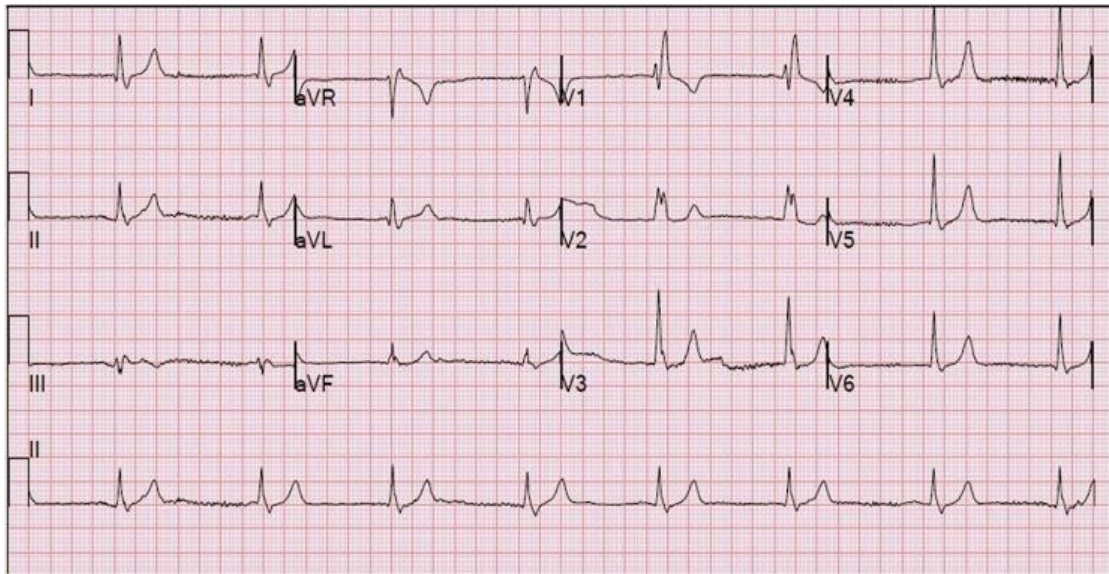
2-The logical next step is :

- A. send her for CT chest
- B. start antibiotics
- C. send her for bedside echocardiogram
- D. ask for diagnostic pleural aspiration

3- 6 hours later the patients BP became inaudible , the nurse started IV fluids and called you , what is the next step ?

- A. emergency pericardiocentesis
- B. start inotropes if bp didn't improve
- C. obtain blood cultures and start iv antibiotics
- D. non of the above

4- choose the best answer :



- A. Atrial fibrillation with LBBB
- B. RBBB with sinus bradycardia
- C. normal ECG
- D. none of the above

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
C	C	A	B

1- 25 y.o.asymptomatic tennis player , what is this ?

What is this ?

- A. sinus brady cardia
- B. Complete heart Block
- C. 2nd degree Heart Block



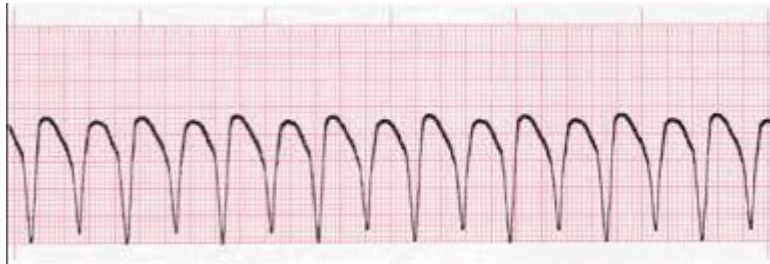
2- This patient needs a pacemaker

- A. True
- B. False

3- The heart rate in this strip is:

- A. 40 /min
- B. 50/min
- C. 60/min

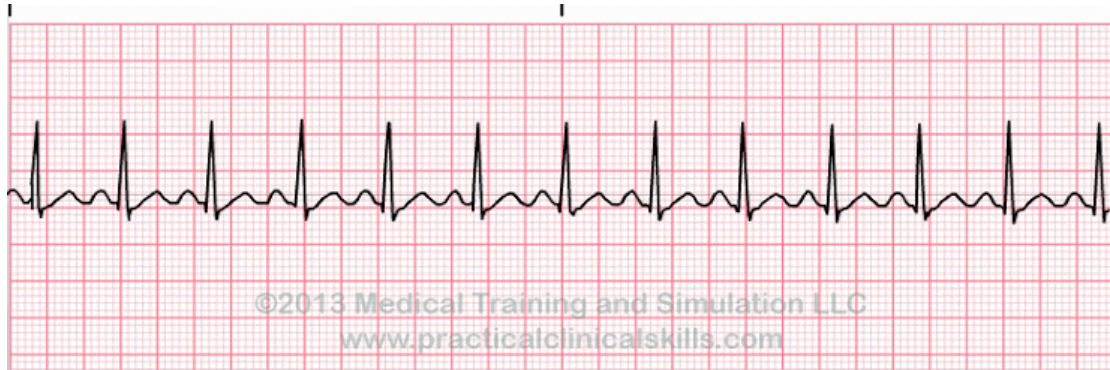
4- 50 years old male presenting to ER Arrested , this is a rhythm strip :



which of the following best fits ?

- A. disregard the ecg finding , continue Basic Life Support
- B. Direct current cardioversion immediately , it is V. Tach.
- C. this is rapid atrial fibrillation

5- This ECG shows :



- A. Normal ECG
- B. preexcitation ( WPW )
- C. Sinus tachycardia
- D. LVH

6- Can you tell us the heart rate ?

- A. 100/min
- B. 150/min
- C. 130/min
- D. 90/min

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
A	B	C	B	C	B



1- Management of Mitral incompetence include the following except ?

- A. Valve Surgery
- B. Balloon dilatation
- C. medical treatment
- D. salt restriction and life style modification

2- mitral regurgitation can be caused by

- A. Mitral Valve Prolapse
- B. Rheumatic
- C. infective endocarditis
- D. all of the above

3- The following signs should be checked in patients with infective endocarditis except:

- A. Fever
- B. Clubbing
- C. Splenomegaly
- D. New murmur
- E. none of the above

4- All the following sentences are true except:

- A. Marked pulse irregularity is a sign of atrial fibrillation
- B. Ejection systolic murmur on aortic area is suggestive of Aortic stenosis
- C. Mitral regurge is commonly associated with Loud S1
- D. Neck veins examination is reliable in assessing fluid status of patients

5- All of the following are suggestive of pulmonary hypertension except :

- A. Loud pulmonary component of s2
- B. reversed splitting of S2
- C. Palpable pulsation in Pulmonary area
- D. Left parasternal Heave

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
D	D	C	C	D